

# WEST Search History

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DATE: Tuesday, January 13, 2004

<u>Hide?</u>	<u>Set Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>
		<i>DB=PGPB;USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	L9 and l5	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	L6 and (mouse or mice or murine)	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	L7 and l5	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L6 and (man or human)	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	neuralized protein or neuralized gene	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L4 or l3 or l2 or l1	29092
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	(536/23.1)!.ccls.	9906
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	(435/320.1)!.ccls.	22047
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	(435/252.32)!.ccls.	131
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	(435/252.3)!.ccls.	7761

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

# Hit List

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 7 of 7 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20030236392 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L6: Entry 1 of 7

File: PGPB

Dec 25, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030236392

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030236392 A1

TITLE: Novel full length cDNA

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 25, 2003

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Isogai, Takao	Ibaraki		JP	
Sugiyama, Tomoyasu	Tokyo		JP	
Otsuki, Tetsuji	Chiba		JP	
Wakamatsu, Ai	Chiba		JP	
Sato, Hiroyuki	Osaka		JP	
Ishii, Shizuko	Chiba		JP	
Yamamoto, Jun-ichi	Chiba		JP	
Isono, Yuuko	Chiba		JP	
Hio, Yuri	Chiba		JP	
Otsuka, Kaoru	Saitama		JP	
Nagai, Keiichi	Tokyo		JP	
Irie, Ryotaro	Chiba		JP	
Tamechika, Ichiro	Osaka		JP	
Seki, Naohiko	Chiba		JP	
Yoshikawa, Tsutomu	Chiba		JP	
Otsuka, Motoyuki	Tokyo		JP	
Nagahari, Kenji	Tokyo		JP	
Masuh, Yasuhiko	Tokyo		JP	

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/23.1; 435/183, 435/325, 435/6, 435/69.1, 530/350, 702/19

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 20030219745 A1

L6: Entry 2 of 7

File: PGPB

Nov 27, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030219745

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030219745 A1

TITLE: Novel nucleic acids and polypeptides

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 20030219741 A1

L6: Entry 3 of 7

File: PGPB

Nov 27, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030219741

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030219741 A1

TITLE: Novel full-length cDNA

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 20030165945 A1

L6: Entry 4 of 7

File: PGPB

Sep 4, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030165945

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030165945 A1

TITLE: Human Pellino polypeptides

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 20020168683 A1

L6: Entry 5 of 7

File: PGPB

Nov 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020168683

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020168683 A1

TITLE: Human pellino polypeptides

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 20020099173 A1

L6: Entry 6 of 7

File: PGPB

Jul 25, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020099173

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020099173 A1

TITLE: Protein specific for cardiac and skeletal muscle

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 7. Document ID: US 6346605 B1

L6: Entry 7 of 7

File: USPT

Feb 12, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6346605

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6346605 B1

TITLE: Signal transducer for the TNF receptor super family, and uses thereof

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Abstracts	Abstracts	Claims	KMC	Draw Desc	Image
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Clear	Generate Collection	Print	Fwd Refs	Bkwd Refs	Generate OACS
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Terms	Documents
neuralized protein or neuralized gene	7

Display Format:  Change Format

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

[Go to Doc#](#)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:55:53 ON 13 JAN 2004)

FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI,  
BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT,  
CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DISSABS, DGENE,  
DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, IMSDRUGNEWS, DRUGU, IMSRESEARCH, ..' ENTERED AT  
12:56:15 ON 13 JAN 2004

=L1 174 S NEURALIZED PROTEIN OR NEURALIZED GENE  
L2 74 S L1 AND (MOUSE OR MICE OR MURINE)  
L3 4 S L2 AND PY<1999

=>\_d ibib ab 1-4

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 4 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:16392 DISSABS Order Number: AAR9906559  
TITLE: ISOLATION, CHARACTERIZATION, MAPPING AND EXPRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN **NEURALIZED GENE** (LIMB DEVELOPMENT)  
AUTHOR: PRINOS, PANAGIOTIS [PH.D.]; TSIPOURAS, P. [adviser]  
CORPORATE SOURCE: THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT (0056)  
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (1998) Vol. 59, No. 9B, p. 4610. Order No.: AAR9906559. 103 pages.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation  
FILE SEGMENT: DAI  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Split hand/split foot malformation (SHSF) is a human developmental defect characterized by the absence of central digits of the hand and/or foot, accompanied by deep median clefts resulting in a claw-like appearance of the autopod. We have previously mapped four split hand/split foot families to human chromosome 10q24-25, a major autosomal dominant locus for this disease, designated as SHFM3.

Searching for candidate genes within the SHFM3 critical region, we identified a human EST with significant homology to the *D. melanogaster* **neuralized gene**. Given the fact that the fly **neuralized gene** was expressed in the wing margin of the wing imaginal discs, we thought that it would be an attractive candidate for SHFM3. Subsequently, we proceeded to screen a human cerebellum cDNA library using the EST as a probe. Three positive clones were isolated and sequenced. The sequences were assembled into a cDNA that contained a 1724 bp open reading frame. The coding sequence exhibited significant homology with the *D. melanogaster* **Neuralized gene** and was thus considered to be the human homologue of Neuralized. The cDNA was predicted to encode for a 574 amino acid protein with a putative zinc finger motif at its carboxy terminus.

We identified a genomic Pac clone that contained the human **Neuralized gene** and we mapped it to chromosome 10q24-25, within the SHFM3 critical region. The gene is composed of five exons extending over 7 kb of genomic DNA. Northern analysis revealed a single 4.4 kb transcript.

In situ hybridization analysis in sections from a 6 week old human embryo showed high Neuralized expression in cartilage primordia of all major bones of the limbs, cranium and thorax. Strong uniform expression was observed throughout the skin ectoderm. Other sites of expression included muscles, meninges and the choroid plexus. In situ through an E16 mouse were in agreement with the above expression pattern and also revealed Neuralized transcripts in the cephalic mesenchyme, heart, lung, and liver. These results implicate vertebrate Neuralized in skeletogenesis and epithelial differentiation.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:18939 DISSABS Order Number: AAR9708626  
TITLE: A MOLECULAR AND GENETIC ANALYSIS OF TWO RELATED CHROMOSOME-BINDING PROTEINS IN DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER (POLYCOMB GROUP)  
AUTHOR: SHARP, EDWARD JANIN [PH.D.]; ADLER, PAUL [advisor]  
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (0246)  
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (1997) Vol. 57, No. 10B, p. 6051. Order No.: AAR9708626. 163 pages.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation  
FILE SEGMENT: DAI  
LANGUAGE: English  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970305  
Last Updated on STN: 19970305

AB The genes of the Polycomb Group are important negative regulators of the expression of the homeotic genes of the Antennapedia and bithorax complexes. Posterior sex combs (Psc), a Polycomb Group gene, and Suppressor 2 of zeste (Su(z)2), a Polycomb Group-related gene, are adjacent on the second chromosome, are genetically similar, and encode

similar proteins. Chapter 2 of this dissertation describes an analysis of Su(z)2 and Psc overexpression from Hsp70:cDNA transgene constructs of the two genes. Three Su(z)2 overexpression mutations result in developmental abnormalities of the sensory bristles in the adult fly. Overexpression of either Su(z)2 or Psc from a Hsp70:cDNA transgene resulted in similar bristle abnormalities that were identical to those seen with the Su(z)2 overexpression mutations. The Su(z)2 overexpression mutations and the Hsp70:cDNA constructs interacted synergistically and were suppressed by mutations in another Polycomb Group gene. Su(z)2 overexpression repressed expression of an enhancer trap in the **neuralized gene**, which is involved in bristle development.

Su(z)2 and Psc are both locus-specific chromosome binding proteins. They share a conserved 200-amino acid domain, the Homology Region (HR), with the protein products of two **murine** oncogenes, *mel-18* and *bmi-1*. Su(z)2 and Psc also show Similar Amino Acid Content in a large (>\$1,100 amino acid) Region, the SAACR. To identify the protein domains responsible for locus-specific chromosome binding, I transformed a series of Hsp70:cDNA deletion constructs of the Su(z)2 gene and a Hsp70:*bmi-1* construct into flies. The HR is necessary and sufficient for Su(z)2 locus-specific polytene chromosome binding, and the *Bmi-1* protein binds X-chromosome loci that overlap those bound by the Su(z)2 and Psc proteins. The SAACR domain contains a second, non-specific chromosome binding domain. These data suggest functional conservation of the **murine** and *Drosophila* genes and elucidate the functions of the two domains of the Su(z)2 protein that are shared by Psc.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:369447 SCISEARCH  
 THE GENUINE ARTICLE: LF938  
 TITLE: THE DROSOPHILA **NEURALIZED GENE** ENCODES  
 A C3HC4 ZINC-FINGER  
 AUTHOR: PRICE B D; CHANG Z; SMITH R; BOCKHEIM S; LAUGHON A  
 (Reprint)  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV WISCONSIN, GENET LAB, 445 HENRY MALL, MADISON, WI,  
 53706  
 COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA  
 SOURCE: EMBO JOURNAL, (JUN 1993) Vol. 12, No. 6, pp.  
 2411-2418.  
 ISSN: 0261-4189.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal  
 FILE SEGMENT: LIFE  
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
 REFERENCE COUNT: 70

\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

AB The neurogenic genes of *Drosophila* are required for cell-cell communication that determines the choice between neuronal and epidermal cell fate. Here we report the molecular characterization of the neurogenic gene *neuralized* (*neu*) and show that it encodes a protein containing a C3HC4 zinc finger DNA-binding motif. This motif has been previously characterized in a variety of regulatory proteins, including transcription factors, locus-specific *Drosophila* chromosomal proteins, and oncoproteins. These results suggest a nuclear function for *neu* in the cell-cell signalling process responsible for inhibiting neuronal determination.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:575074 TOXCENTER  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: DART-TER-98000398  
 TITLE: Human and **mouse** homologs of *D. melanogaster*  
**neuralized gene** are expressed in the  
 cartilage of the developing limb.  
 AUTHOR(S): Prinos P; Pavlopoulos E; Kokkinaki M; Dealy C; Rose E;  
 Kosher R; Kilpatrick M W; Moschonas N; Tsipouras P  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, UCONN Health Center, Farmington,  
 CT.  
 SOURCE: Teratology, (1998 Feb) 57 (2) 108.  
 ISSN: 0040-3709.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Abstract  
 FILE SEGMENT: DART  
 LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE:

Entered STN: 20021200

Last Updated on STN: 20021200

AB Searching for candidate genes within the critical region (10q24- > q25) of the Split Hand-Split Foot malformation (SHFM3) (Gurrieri et al. Am J Med Genet 62:427, 1996), we identified a human EST showing significant sequence similarity to the *D. melanogaster* neuralized (neur) gene. *Drosophila* neur is one of the so-called neurogenic genes and one of its earliest postulated functions is the suppression of differentiation of ectodermal cells to neurons. In addition, neur is strongly expressed in the wing imaginal disks and sensory organ precursors. Given the developmental analogy of the wing imaginal disk to the apical ectodermal ridge (AER) we reasoned that the human homolog might also be expressed in the AER and thus be a candidate gene for SHSF. We utilized the human EST to screen a brain cDNA library and isolated three overlapping human cDNA. Similarly, several positives were selected from a mouse embryo brain cDNA library. Sequencing of the cDNAs and ORF identification suggested polypeptides of the same size in both species, i.e., 574 aa long, with a theoretical MW of approximately 61.9 kD and an interspecies identity of 93%. The predicted protein is rich in Pro and basic amino acids (theoretical pI: 8.8). Northern blot analysis of human and mouse tissue RNAs, detected a major transcript of about 4 kb. The human and mouse proteins were predicted to share 93.7% identity. Alignment of the human and mouse to the *Drosophila* protein shows 32% identity. Southern blot and genomic clone analysis suggested that the gene is unique in the genome and its estimated size is 7 kb in both species. Investigation of the exon-intron organization revealed that the human gene is organized in 5 exons. The in situ expression of the gene was studied in limb sections from an, approximately, six weeks human embryo and in several tissue sections of mouse developmental stages ranging from E9.5 to E16.5 d. A strong pattern of expression was detected at the ectoderm at E16.5 d. This gene showed a uniform strong pattern of expression in the cartilaginous precursors of the digits, carpus, tarsus, ulna, radius, tibia, fibula, humerus, femur, vertebrae, and ribs. Strong uniform expression was also observed in the interdigital mesenchyme at E16.0 d. Other tissues where expression was observed included the choroid plexus, muscle, myocardium and the developing lung. This data describes a new gene which is expressed in the developing limb. The elucidation of its function might provide significant insight into the fundamental mechanisms of limb morphogenesis.

=> d his

2

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:42:54 ON 13 JAN 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:43:44 ON 13 JAN 2004

L1 0 S NEURALZIED PROTEIN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:44:15 ON 13 JAN 2004

E NEURALIZED PROTEIN/CT

L2 10 S NEURALIZED PROTEIN

L3 1 S L2 AND (HUMAN OR MAN)

L4 17420 S NEURAL? (L) (PROTEIN OR PEPTIDE OR POLYPEPTIDE OR GENE)

L5 3980 S L4 (L) (MOUSE OR MICE OR MURINE)

L6 299 S L5 (L) (DROSOPHILA)

L7 172 S L6 AND PD<19980429

L8 112 S L7 AND NEURAL? GENE OR NEURAL? PROTEIN

L9 2 S L7 AND (NEURAL? GENE OR NEURAL? PROTEIN)

=> d<sup>d</sup>ibib ab 1-2

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:9297 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:150112

TITLE: The WW domain of **neural protein**

FE65 interacts with proline-rich motifs in Mena, the mammalian homolog of *Drosophila* Enabled

AUTHOR(S): Ermekova, Kira S.; Zambrano, Nicola; Linn, Hillary; Minopoli, Giuseppina; Gertler, Frank; Russo, Tommaso; Sudol, Marius

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Biochemistry, Mount Sinai School Medicine, New York, NY, 10029, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1997), 272(52), 32869-32877

CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The **neural protein** FE65 contains two types of **protein-protein** interaction modules: one WW binding domain and two phosphotyrosine binding domains. The carboxyl-terminal phosphotyrosine binding domain of FE65 interacts in vivo with the .beta.-amyloid precursor **protein**, which is implicated in Alzheimer disease. To understand the function of this adapter **protein**, we identified binding partners for the FE65 WW domain. Proline-rich sequences sharing a proline-proline-leucine-proline core motif were recovered by screening expression libraries for ligands of the FE65 WW domain. Five **proteins** of mol. masses 60, 75, 80, 140, and 200 kDa could be purified from **mouse** brain lysates by affinity to the FE65 WW domain. We identified tow of these five **proteins** as the 80- and 140-kDa isoforms encoded by Mena, the mammalian homolog of the *Drosophila* Enabled **gene**. Using the SPOTs technique of **peptide** synthesis, we identified the sequences in Mena that interact with the FE65 WW domain and found that they contain the signature proline-proline-leucine-proline motif. Finally, we demonstrated that Mena binds to FE65 WW in vivo by coimmunopptn. assay from COS cell exts. The specificity of the Mena-FE65 WW domain assocn. was confirmed by competition assays. Further characterization of the FE65-Mena complex may identify a physiol. role for these **proteins** in .beta.-amyloid precursor **protein** biogenesis and may help in understanding the mechanism of mol. changes that underlie Alzheimer disease.

REFERENCE COUNT: 57 THERE ARE 57 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:70664 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:70664

TITLE: The deduced product from the *Drosophila* **neural conserved gene** Nc70F shows homology to **mouse** .delta. transcription factor

AUTHOR(S): Pereyagina, L. M.; Baricheva, E. M.; Sebeleva, T. E.; Kokoza, V. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Cytol. Genet., Novosibirsk, Russia  
SOURCE: Genetika (Moscow) (1993), 29(10), 1597-607  
CODEN: GNKAA5; ISSN: 0016-6758

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB A cDNA to **neural gene** Nc70F of *Drosophila* melanogaster was cloned and sequenced. The open reading frame encodes a **polypeptide** of 384 amino acid residues. The **protein** contains dimerization, DNA-binding activation, and repression domains common to eukaryotic transcription factors. The Nc70F **protein** has a high degree of homol. with the **mouse** .delta. transcription factor. In situ hybridization showed that Nc70F **gene** expression is restricted to the central nervous system in all stages of

'<sup>j</sup> **Drosophila** ontogenesis. Northern hybridization revealed the expression of a **gene** in human brain with a region homologous to the Nc70F 5' exon.